

Preliminary Classification:

Proposed Class:

Subclass:

NOTE: "All applicants are requested to include a preliminary classification on newly filed patent applications. The preliminary classification, preferably class and subclass designations, should be identified in the upper right-hand corner of the letter of transmittal accompanying the application papers, for example 'Proposed Class 2, subclass 129.'" M.P.E.P. § 601, 7th ed.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Box Patent Application
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Inventor(s): Mikko MAATTANEN, Heikki HARSU, Juha LAAKSONEN

WARNING: 37 C.F.R. § 1.41(a)(1) points out:

"(a) A patent is applied for in the name or names of the actual inventor or inventors.

"(1) The inventorship of a nonprovisional application is that inventorship set forth in the oath or declaration as prescribed by § 1.63, except as provided for in § 1.53(d)(4) and § 1.63(d). If an oath or declaration as prescribed by § 1.63 is not filed during the pendency of a nonprovisional application, the inventorship is that inventorship set forth in the application papers filed pursuant to § 1.53(b), unless a petition under this paragraph accompanied by the fee set forth in § 1.17(i) is filed supplying or changing the name or names of the inventor or inventors."

For (title): MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION AND AN ASSEMBLY METHOD FOR A
MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICE

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10*

(Express Mail label number is mandatory.)

(Express Mail certification is optional.)

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as attached therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date February 14, 2000 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee," mailing Label Number EL336861985US, addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Deborah J. Clark

(Type or print name of person mailing paper)

Deborah J. Clark

Signature of person mailing paper

WARNING: Certificate of mailing (first class) or facsimile transmission procedures of 37 C.F.R. § 1.8 cannot be used to obtain a date of mailing or transmission for this correspondence.

***WARNING:** Each paper or fee filed by "Express Mail" must have the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label placed thereon prior to mailing. 37 C.F.R. § 1.10(b).

"Since the filing of correspondence under § 1.10 without the Express Mail mailing label thereon is an oversight that can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, requests for waiver of this requirement will **not** be granted on petition." Notice of Oct. 24, 1996, 60 Fed. Reg. 56,439, at 56,442.

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02/14/00
jc662 U.S. PTO

jc678 U.S. PTO
09/503272
02/14/00

1. Type of Application

This new application is for a(n)

(check one applicable item below)

- ☒ Original (nonprovisional)
- ☐ Design
- ☐ Plant

WARNING: Do not use this transmittal for a completion in the U.S. of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. § 371(c)(4), unless the International Application is being filed as a divisional, continuation or continuation-in-part application.

WARNING: Do not use this transmittal for the filing of a provisional application.

NOTE: If one of the following 3 items apply, then complete and attach **ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF A PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION CLAIMED** and a **NOTIFICATION IN PARENT APPLICATION OF THE FILING OF THIS CONTINUATION APPLICATION**.

- ☐ Divisional.
- ☐ Continuation.
- ☐ Continuation-in-part (C-I-P).

2. Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) (35 U.S.C. §§ 119(e), 120, or 121)

NOTE: A nonprovisional application may claim an invention disclosed in one or more prior filed copending nonprovisional applications or copending international applications designating the United States of America. In order for a nonprovisional application to claim the benefit of a prior filed copending nonprovisional application or copending international application designating the United States of America, each prior application must name as an inventor at least one inventor named in the later filed nonprovisional application and disclose the named inventor's invention claimed in at least one claim of the later filed nonprovisional application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. Each prior application must also be:

(i) An international application entitled to a filing date in accordance with PCT Article 11 and designating the United States of America; or

(ii) Complete as set forth in § 1.51(b); or

(iii) Entitled to a filing date as set forth in § 1.53(b) or § 1.53(d) and include the basic filing fee set forth in § 1.16; or

(iv) Entitled to a filing date as set forth in § 1.53(b) and have paid therein the processing and retention fee set forth in § 1.21(f) within the time period set forth in § 1.53(f).

37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(1).

NOTE: If the new application being transmitted is a divisional, continuation or a continuation-in-part of a parent case, or where the parent case is an International Application which designated the U.S., or benefit of a prior provisional application is claimed, then check the following item and complete and attach **ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED**.

WARNING: If an application claims the benefit of the filing date of an earlier filed application under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120, 121 or 365(c), the 20-year term of that application will be based upon the filing date of the earliest U.S. application that the application makes reference to under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120, 121 or 365(c). (35 U.S.C. § 154(a)(2) does not take into account, for the determination of the patent term, any application on which priority is claimed under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119, 365(a) or 365(b).) For a c-i-p application, applicant should review whether any claim in the patent that will issue is supported by an earlier application and, if not, the applicant should consider canceling the reference to the earlier filed application. The term of a patent is not based on a claim-by-claim approach. See Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,205.

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WARNING: When the last day of pendency of a provisional application falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, any nonprovisional application claiming benefit of the provisional application must be filed prior to the Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(3).

- ☐ The new application being transmitted claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s). Enclosed are ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.

3. Papers Enclosed

A. Required for filing date under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b) (Regular) or 37 C.F.R. § 1.153 (Design) Application

15 Pages of specification

5 Pages of claims

6 Sheets of drawing

WARNING: DO NOT submit original drawings. A high quality copy of the drawings should be supplied when filing a patent application. The drawings that are submitted to the Office must be on strong, white, smooth, and non-shiny paper and meet the standards according to § 1.84. If corrections to the drawings are necessary, they should be made to the original drawing and a high-quality copy of the corrected original drawing then submitted to the Office. Only one copy is required or desired. For comments on proposed then-new 37 C.F.R. § 1.84, see Notice of March 9, 1988 (1990 O.G. 57-62).

NOTE: "Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the application number or the title of the invention, inventor's name, docket number (if any), and the name and telephone number of a person to call if the Office is unable to match the drawings to the proper application. This information should be placed on the back of each sheet of drawing a minimum distance of 1.5 cm. (5/8 inch) down from the top of the page . . ." 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(c).

(complete the following, if applicable)

- ☐ The enclosed drawing(s) are photograph(s), and there is also attached a "PETITION TO ACCEPT PHOTOGRAPH(S) AS DRAWING(S)." 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(b).

☐ formal

☐ Informal

B. Other Papers Enclosed

6 Pages of declaration and power of attorney

1 Pages of abstract

 Other

4. Additional papers enclosed

☐ Amendment to claims

- ☐ Cancel in this applications claims _____ before calculating the filing fee. (At least one original independent claim must be retained for filing purposes.)

☐ Add the claims shown on the attached amendment. (Claims added have been numbered consecutively following the highest numbered original claims.)

☐ Preliminary Amendment

☐ Information Disclosure Statement (37 C.F.R. § 1.98)

☐ Form PTO-1449 (PTO/SB/08A and 08B)

☐ Citations

- ☐ Declaration of Biological Deposit
- ☐ Submission of "Sequence Listing," computer readable copy and/or amendment pertaining thereto for biotechnology invention containing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence.
- ☐ Authorization of Attorney(s) to Accept and Follow Instructions from Representative
- ☐ Special Comments
- ☐ Other

5. Declaration or oath (including power of attorney)

NOTE: A newly executed declaration is not required in a continuation or divisional application provided that the prior nonprovisional application contained a declaration as required, the application being filed is by all or fewer than all the inventors named in the prior application, there is no new matter in the application being filed, and a copy of the executed declaration filed in the prior application (showing the signature or an indication thereon that it was signed) is submitted. The copy must be accompanied by a statement requesting deletion of the names of person(s) who are not inventors of the application being filed. If the declaration in the prior application was filed under § 1.47, then a copy of that declaration must be filed accompanied by a copy of the decision granting § 1.47 status or, if a nonsigning person under § 1.47 has subsequently joined in a prior application, then a copy of the subsequently executed declaration must be filed. See 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(1)-(3).

NOTE: A declaration filed to complete an application must be executed, identify the specification to which it is directed, identify each inventor by full name including family name and at least one given name, without abbreviation together with any other given name or initial, and the residence, post office address and country or citizenship of each inventor, and state whether the inventor is a sole or joint inventor. 37 C.F.R. § 1.63(a)(1)-(4).

☒ Enclosed

Executed by

(check all applicable boxes)

☒ Inventor(s).

☐ legal representative of inventor(s).
37 C.F.R. §§ 1.42 or 1.43.

☐ joint inventor or person showing a proprietary interest on behalf of inventor who refused to sign or cannot be reached.

☐ This is the petition required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.47 and the statement required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.47 is also attached. See item 13 below for fee.

☐ Not Enclosed.

NOTE: Where the filing is a completion in the U.S. of an International Application or where the completion of the U.S. application contains subject matter in addition to the International Application, the application may be treated as a continuation or continuation-in-part, as the case may be, utilizing ADDED PAGE FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION CLAIMED.

☐ Application is made by a person authorized under 37 C.F.R. § 1.41(c) on behalf of all the above named inventor(s).

(The declaration or oath, along with the surcharge required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(e) can be filed subsequently).

☐ Showing that the filing is authorized.
(not required unless called into question. 37 C.F.R. § 1.41(d))

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6. Inventorship Statement

WARNING: If the named inventors are each not the inventors of all the claims an explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time the last claimed invention was made, should be submitted.

The inventorship for all the claims in this application are:

☐ The same.

or

☐ Not the same. An explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time the last claimed invention was made,

☐ is submitted.

☐ will be submitted.

7. Language

NOTE: An application including a signed oath or declaration may be filed in a language other than English. An English translation of the non-English language application and the processing fee of \$130.00 required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(k) is required to be filed with the application, or within such time as may be set by the Office. 37 C.F.R. § 1.52(d).

☒ English

☐ Non-English

☐ The attached translation includes a statement that the translation is accurate. 37 C.F.R. § 1.52(d).

8. Assignment

☒ An assignment of the invention to Nokia Mobile Phones Ltd.

☒ is attached. A separate ☒ "COVER SHEET FOR ASSIGNMENT (DOCUMENT) ACCOMPANYING NEW PATENT APPLICATION" or ☐ FORM PTO 1595 is also attached.

☐ will follow.

NOTE: "If an assignment is submitted with a new application, send two separate letters—one for the application and one for the assignment." Notice of May 4, 1990 (1114 O.G. 77-78).

WARNING: A newly executed "CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b)" must be filed when a continuation-in-part application is filed by an assignee. Notice of April 30, 1993, 1150 O.G. 62-64.

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9. Certified Copy

Certified copy(ies) of application(s)

Country	Appin. No.	Filed
Finland	990330	17 February 1999
Country	Appin. No.	Filed
Country	Appin. No.	Filed

from which priority is claimed

☒ is (are) attached.☐ will follow.

NOTE: The foreign application forming the basis for the claim for priority must be referred to in the oath or declaration. 37 C.F.R. § 1.55(a) and 1.63.

NOTE: This item is for any foreign priority for which the application being filed directly relates. If any parent U.S. application or International Application from which this application claims benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 is itself entitled to priority from a prior foreign application, then complete Item 18 on the ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.

10. Fee Calculation (37 C.F.R. § 1.16)**A. ☒ Regular application**

CLAIMS AS FILED			
Number filed	Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(a) \$ 690.00
Total			
Claims (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(c))	28 - 20 = 8	× \$ 18.00	144.00
Independent			
Claims (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(b))	2 - 3 = 0	× \$ 78.00	
Multiple dependent claim(s),			
If any (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d))	0	+ \$260.00	

☐ Amendment cancelling extra claims is enclosed.☐ Amendment deleting multiple-dependencies is enclosed.☐ Fee for extra claims is not being paid at this time.

NOTE: If the fees for extra claims are not paid on filing they must be paid or the claims cancelled by amendment, prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the Patent and Trademark Office in any notice of fee deficiency. 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d).

Filing Fee Calculation \$ 834.00

B. ☐ Design application
(\$310.00—37 C.F.R. § 1.16(f))

Filing Fee Calculation \$

C. ☐ Plant application
(\$480.00—37 C.F.R. § 1.16(g))

Filing fee calculation \$

11. Small Entity Statement(s)

- ☐ Statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 C.F.R. § 1.9 and 1.27 is (are) attached.

WARNING: "Status as a small entity must be specifically established in each application or patent in which the status is available and desired. Status as a small entity in one application or patent does not affect any other application or patent, including applications or patents which are directly or indirectly dependent upon the application or patent in which the status has been established. The refiling of an application under § 1.53 as a continuation, division, or continuation-in-part (including a continued prosecution application under § 1.53(d)), or the filing of a reissue application requires a new determination as to continued entitlement to small entity status for the continuing or reissue application. A nonprovisional application claiming benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e), 120, 121, or 365(c) of a prior application, or a reissue application may rely on a statement filed in the prior application or in the patent if the nonprovisional application or the reissue application includes a reference to the statement in the prior application or in the patent or includes a copy of the statement in the prior application or in the patent and status as a small entity is still proper and desired. The payment of the small entity basic statutory filing fee will be treated as such a reference for purposes of this section." 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(a)(2).

WARNING: "Small entity status must not be established when the person or persons signing the . . . statement can unequivocally make the required self-certification." M.P.E.P., § 509.03, 6th ed., rev. 2, July 1996 (emphasis added).

(complete the following, if applicable)

- ☐ Status as a small entity was claimed in prior application
_____ / _____, filed on _____, from which benefit
is being claimed for this application under:

35 U.S.C. § ☐ 119(e),
☐ 120,
☐ 121,
☐ 365(c),

and which status as a small entity is still proper and desired.

- ☐ A copy of the statement in the prior application is included.

Filing Fee Calculation (50% of A, B or C above)

\$ _____

NOTE: Any excess of the full fee paid will be refunded if small entity status is established and a refund request are filed within 2 months of the date of timely payment of a full fee. The two-month period is not extendable under § 1.136. 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(a).

12. Request for International-Type Search (37 C.F.R. § 1.104(d))

(complete, if applicable)

- ☐ Please prepare an international-type search report for this application at the time when national examination on the merits takes place.

13. Fee Payment Being Made at This Time

☐ Not Enclosed

☐ No filing fee is to be paid at this time.

(This and the surcharge required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(e) can be paid subsequently.)

☒ Enclosed

☒ Filing fee \$ 834.00

☒ Recording assignment
(\$40.00; 37 C.F.R. § 1.21(h))
(See attached "COVER SHEET FOR
ASSIGNMENT ACCOMPANYING NEW
APPLICATION".) \$ 40.00

☐ Petition fee for filing by other than all the
inventors or person on behalf of the inventor
where inventor refused to sign or cannot be
reached
(\$130.00; 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.47 and 1.17(i)) \$ _____

☐ For processing an application with a
specification in
a non-English language
(\$130.00; 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.52(d) and 1.17(k)) \$ _____

☐ Processing and retention fee
(\$130.00; 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.53(d) and 1.21(f)) \$ _____

☐ Fee for international-type search report
(\$40.00; 37 C.F.R. § 1.21(e)) \$ _____

NOTE: 37 C.F.R. § 1.21(f) establishes a fee for processing and retaining any application that is abandoned for failing to complete the application pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(f) and this, as well as the changes to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.53 and 1.78(a)(1), indicate that in order to obtain the benefit of a prior U.S. application, either the basic filing fee must be paid, or the processing and retention fee of § 1.21(f) must be paid, within 1 year from notification under § 53(f).

Total fees enclosed \$ 874.00

14. Method of Payment of Fees

☒ Check in the amount of \$ 874.00

☐ Charge Account No. _____ in the amount of
\$ _____

A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

NOTE: Fees should be itemized in such a manner that it is clear for which purpose the fees are paid. 37 C.F.R. § 1.22(b).

15. Authorization to Charge Additional Fees

WARNING: If no fees are to be paid on filing, the following items should not be completed.

WARNING: Accurately count claims, especially multiple dependent claims, to avoid unexpected high charges, if extra claim charges are authorized.

- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 16-1350:

☒ 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(a), (f) or (g) (filing fees)

☒ 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(b), (c) and (d) (presentation of extra claims)

NOTE: Because additional fees for excess or multiple dependent claims not paid on filing or on later presentation must only be paid or these claims cancelled by amendment prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the PTO in any notice of fee deficiency (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d)), it might be best not to authorize the PTO to charge additional claim fees, except possibly when dealing with amendments after final action.

☒ 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(e) (surcharge for filing the basic filing fee and/or declaration on a date later than the filing date of the application)

☒ 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(a)(1)-(5) (extension fees pursuant to § 1.136(a)).

☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.17 (application processing fees)

NOTE: ". . . A written request may be submitted in an application that is an authorization to treat any concurrent or future reply, requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission, as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time. An authorization to charge all required fees, fees under § 1.17, or all required extension of time fees will be treated as a constructive petition for an extension of time in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission. Submission of the fee set forth in § 1.17(a) will also be treated as a constructive petition for an extension of time in any concurrent reply requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission." 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(3).

☐ 37 C.F.R. § 1.18 (issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.311(b))

NOTE: Where an authorization to charge the issue fee to a deposit account has been filed before the mailing of a Notice of Allowance, the issue fee will be automatically charged to the deposit account at the time of mailing the notice of allowance. 37 C.F.R. § 1.311(b).

NOTE: 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(b) requires "Notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status must be filed in the application . . . prior to paying, or at the time of paying, . . . the issue fee. . . ." From the wording of 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(b), (a) notification of change of status must be made even if the fee is paid as "other than a small entity" and (b) no notification is required if the change is to another small entity.

16. Instructions as to Overpayment

NOTE: "... Amounts of twenty-five dollars or less will not be returned unless specifically requested within a reasonable time, nor will the payer be notified of such amounts; amounts over twenty-five dollars may be returned by check or, if requested, by credit to a deposit account." 37 C.F.R. § 1.26(a).

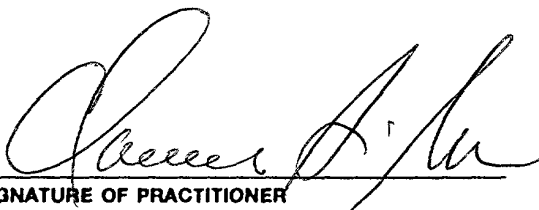
- ☒ Credit Account No. 16-1350
☐ Refund

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Reg. No. 24,622

Tel. No. (203) 259-1800

Customer No.


SIGNATURE OF PRACTITIONER

Clarence A. Green

(type or print name of attorney)

PERMAN & GREEN, LLP

P.O. Address

425 Post Road, Fairfield, Connecticut 06430

☐ **Incorporation by reference of added pages**

(check the following item if the application in this transmittal claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s) (including an international application entering the U.S. stage as a continuation, divisional or C-I-P application) and complete and attach the ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED)

- ☐ Plus Added Pages for New Application Transmittal Where Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) Claimed

Number of pages added _____

- ☐ Plus Added Pages for Papers Referred to in Item 4 Above

Number of pages added _____

- ☐ Plus added pages deleting names of inventor(s) named in prior application(s) who is/are no longer inventor(s) of the subject matter claimed in this application.

Number of pages added _____

- ☐ Plus "Assignment Cover Letter Accompanying New Application"

Number of pages added _____

☒ **Statement Where No Further Pages Added**

(if no further pages form a part of this Transmittal, then end this Transmittal with this page and check the following item)

- ☒ This transmittal ends with this page.

TITLE: Mechanical construction and an assembly method for a mobile telecommunication device

5 **TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD**

The present invention concerns the field of mechanical overall structures for small-sized, lightweight portable telecommunication devices like mobile telephones. The invention also concerns certain structural details that enhance the usability of a certain overall structure, as well as an assembly method taking advantage of a certain overall structure.

15 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Fig. 1 is a simplified exploded view of a typical prior art mobile telephone at the final assembly stage of its manufacturing. At the heart of the device there is a multilayer printed circuit board or PCB 101 onto which a large number of electronical components (not separately shown) have been soldered. The outer cover of the telephone consists of a front cover 102 and a back cover 103, which are attached to each other by screws or similar attachment means (not separately shown). The PCB may have been previously attached to one of the covers, or the same screws and/or separate alignment pins may serve to fix its position between the covers.

25 A battery pack 104 is snapped onto the outer side of the back cover where a latch (not separately shown) holds it in position. Onto the lower face of the PCB there has been soldered an appropriate connector (not separately shown) to produce an electrical connection between an attached battery pack and the electronic parts of the mobile telephone through holes in the back cover.

35 The keypad structure comprises a number of connection points 105 on the PCB surface, an insulating/adhesive film 106 where a punched hole corresponds to each connection point, a metallic domesheet 107 with a dome aligned with each connection point and an elastic keymat 108 where a key bulb corresponds to each key. The adhesive film 106 is two-sided so that it fastens the domesheet 107 onto the surface of the PCB, and the elastic keymat 108 is squeezed between the front

cover 102 and the PCB 101 so that the key bulbs become visible on the front side of the telephone through a set of matching holes in the front cover.

The display section of the telephone consists of a LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) unit 109 soldered onto the PCB, a corresponding hole in the front cover 102 and a transparent window 110 which is glued to the front cover. An elastic gasket 111 is squeezed between the outer cover and the LCD unit to absorb mechanical shocks and twisting forces which could easily break the LCD unit which consists mostly of glass.

At the back of the battery compartment there is a SIM holder 112 into which a SIM or Subscriber Identity Module (not separately shown) is to be attached before snapping on the battery pack. A SIM reader 113 has been soldered onto the lower face of the PCB so that the electric connection surfaces of an appropriately input SIM will engage with the corresponding connection springs of the SIM reader.

The prior art construction of Fig. 1 has some drawbacks relating to its mechanical properties as well as to its characteristic requirements to the manufacturing process. The number of mechanically separate units that must be brought together in the final assembly stage is relatively large, which is not advantageous in terms of production logistics and automation. The provision of EMC (ElectroMagnetic Compatibility) shielding for selected components or component groups on the surfaces of the PCB requires separate metallic or metallized covers that should be removably attachable to the PCB. For the gasket of the LCD unit to effectively absorb mechanical shocks and twisting forces its thickness must be at least one millimetre, which makes the display assembly unnecessarily thick for the ultimately miniaturized portable telecommunication devices of today. The SIM reader reserves a relatively large area from the lower surface of the PCB, which adds to the congestion of components on the PCB. Additionally the bending and twisting strength of the mechanical structure is inherently not very high, which in turn dictates that the front and back covers must be made thick to appropriately resist bending and twisting forces.

In an alternative prior art construction some of the above-presented problems have been solved by replacing the simple concave shell-like front and back covers by more complicated shell structures where a number of ridges on their inner surfaces divide the inside of the mobile telephone into compartments. An elastic conductive polymer strip on the protruding edges of the ridges and a matching arrangement of metallized strips on the surface of the PCB provide an electric connection between

the PCB and the covers, and a metallized layer on the inside of the covers together with said electrical contact constitutes a set of "EMC vaults" where certain groups of components lie enclosed within a conductive shielding. The ridges also serve as mechanical stiffeners, because they greatly increase the cross-sectional dimensions of the covers. However, they also make the manufacturing and surface treatment processes of the covers much more complicated and seriously limit the possibilities of the manufacturer to use the same covers for different models in a model series where the PCB layout should vary from one model to another. This approach also leaves a significant number of the above-mentioned problems unsolved.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a mechanical overall structure for small-sized, lightweight portable telecommunication devices that would help to avoid the above-mentioned problems of the prior art constructions. It is an additional object of the invention to provide structural details for the display, keypad and SIM reader sections of the overall structure that will enhance the usability of the overall structure.

The objects of the invention are achieved by building the portable telecommunication device around an inner frame construction. The additional objects relating to the structural details are achieved by using modular display and keypad arrangements that enable separate assembly, and a SIM reader which has contact springs for making electrical connections and a hollow space at its attachment surface to allow for components to be sandwiched between it and the PCB.

The mechanical construction according to the invention comprises a printed circuit board, a keypad, a display, a reader for a detachable memory module and an outer cover consisting of at least two parts. It is characterised in that it additionally comprises a frame construction into which said printed circuit board, keypad, display, reader for a detachable memory module and outer cover parts are mechanically coupled.

The invention also applies to an assembly method which comprises the characteristic steps of

- providing a frame construction,

- converting said frame construction into a frame subassembly by attaching into it a volume switch, a volume key, a battery connector, an external connections connector, a vibrating alarm device and a set of springs and latches for controlling the movement of parts that are to be movable in an assembled mobile telecommunication device,
 - providing a printed circuit board with a significant part of the electronically functional components of the mobile telecommunication device attached thereto,
 - providing a previously assembled display module comprising a window, a display panel and a bottom plate,
 - providing a reader for detachable memory means
 - providing a set of outer cover parts,
 - providing a previously assembled keypad module and
 - assembling the mobile telecommunication device by inserting said reader for detachable memory means into said frame subassembly, attaching said printed circuit board to the frame subassembly, attaching said display module and said keypad module on top of said printed circuit board and attaching said outer cover parts to the aggregate comprising said frame subassembly, reader for detachable memory means, display module and keypad module.
- 20 A frame construction of a portable telecommunication device is an inner mechanical unit that provides for mechanical support of basically all parts of the device and simultaneously serves as a basis for subassembly before the final assembly stage. Its cross-sectional dimensions are easily made very large compared to the cross-section of the whole telecommunication device, which translates into excellent resistance
- 25 against bending and twisting forces. Advantageously the frame construction comprises ridges that support the assembled components on one hand and provide for compartmentalization on the surface of printed circuit boards pressed against the frame construction on the other for EMC shielding purposes. For the latter the surface of the frame construction may be partly or completely metallized, and
- 30 selected portions of it may comprise elastic conductive polymer portions for making electrical contacts on large areas despite of mechanical tolerances. Parts of the frame construction may remain visible on the outside of even a completely assembled telecommunication device.
- 35 In a mobile telephone some components that are advantageously attached to the frame construction at some previous stage(s) before final assembly are the connectors for battery and external connections, the volume key and volume switch,

the vibrating alarm device, and springs and latches for controlling the movement of parts that are to be movable in an assembled mobile telephone.

As a part of the frame construction or as a separate pre-assembled unit the invention provides for a keypad where all mechanical parts are advantageously attached together into a modular unit at some previous stage(s) before final assembly, and the only parts that remain outside said modular unit are the connection points on the surface of a PCB. In one advantageous embodiment such a modular unit consists of a cover portion with holes, a set of key hats to fill in the holes and to form the visible surfaces of the keys, an elastic keymat for providing for the movements of the keys, and a partly insulated dome sheet for providing for the coupling functions of the keys.

Similarly as a part of the frame construction or as a separate pre-assembled unit the invention provides for a display unit where a display window constitutes a mechanical subframe that supports all other display components.

Additionally the invention provides for a SIM reader which has two sets of connection springs on its opposite sides. One set is for making electrical connections to a PCB and the other is for making electrical connections to a SIM once attached. The frame construction has suitable structural details for keeping the SIM reader in place in the directions that are parallel to the surface of the PCB, and for squeezing it against the surface of the PCB at a corresponding assembly stage. In such an assembled arrangement the SIM reader will also provide mechanical support to the PCB. It is advantageous to make the SIM reader hollow or concave on the side which is to be pressed against the PCB so that other components may be sandwiched between the SIM reader and the surface of the PCB.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The novel features which are considered as characteristic of the invention are set forth in particular in the appended Claims. The invention itself, however, both as to its construction and its method of operation, together with additional objects and advantages thereof, will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 illustrates a known mechanical structure of a mobile telephone,

Figs. 2a-2d illustrate a frame construction according to an advantageous embodiment of the invention,

5 Fig. 3 illustrates a keypad construction according to an advantageous embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 4 illustrates a display construction according to an advantageous embodiment of the invention,

10 Figs. 5a and 5b illustrate a SIM reader according to an advantageous embodiment of the invention,

Figs. 6a to 6c illustrate the location of a SIM reader according to Figs. 5a and 5b within a frame construction according to Fig. 2 and

15

Fig. 7 illustrates an advantageous method according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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Figs. 2a to 2d illustrate a frame construction 200 according to an advantageous embodiment of the invention seen from above (Fig. 2a), in a cross-section (Fig. 2b), from below (Fig. 2c) and from one end (Fig 2d) which in Figs. 2a -2c is the right-hand end. Here and at all subsequent occasions all terms that indicate directionality like "above", "below" etc. are used for illustrative purposes only and they do not restrict the applicability of the invention in any particular direction. In Figs. 2a and 2b a cross-hatch indicates elastic conductive material and in Fig. 2b a simple hatch is used to illustrate cut-through sections. The frame construction 200 is particularly meant to be used as the frame construction of a mobile telephone with some telescopic features, i.e. parts (other than the frame construction) that are essentially linearly movable with respect to each other between a stowed position and an extended position.

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The frame construction 200 is most advantageously made of a plastic material and coated with a conductive coating in e.g. a vapour deposition process. On its upper side it comprises a pattern of interconnecting ridges consisting of a circumferential ridge 201 that encloses a significant part of the whole upper side and one or more intermediate ridges 202 and 203 that divide the area enclosed by the circumferential

35

ridge into two or more sections. A strip of elastic conductive material covers the protruding edge of the ridges. Said protruding edges are coplanar throughout the upper side of the frame construction, thus offering a planar bed for a PCB on the surface of which at least the elongated strips corresponding to the pattern of ridges have been left free of components. It is indeed the meaning of such a structure of ridges that a PCB may be squeezed against it, whereby the elastic conductive material provides an electric connection between the printed circuit board and the conductive coating of the frame construction whereby a number of closed EMC compartments are formed. Simultaneously the elastic conductive material acts as a gasket that evens out the squeezing forces.

A battery compartment 204 constitutes the main part of the lower side of the frame construction. A battery connector shaft 205 with an opening into the battery compartment is provided as a passage between the battery compartment and the upper side of the frame construction so that a battery connector can be inserted therein to provide the required electrical connections between a battery pack (not shown) inserted into the battery compartment and a PCB (not shown) resting on the upper side of the frame construction. An advantageous battery connector is a tightly fitting one with a set of connecting springs for connecting to a corresponding set of connecting pads in both the battery pack and the PCB. The tight fitting (and/or interconnecting mechanical locking means in the connector and the frame construction) serves to hold the battery connector in place in the battery connector shaft during assembly, and the elasticity of the connection springs ultimately squeezes the battery connector into an immobile state inside the shaft.

At the right end of the frame construction there is a place and integrated holder 206 for a vibrating alarm device, an opening 207 for a charging/data connector and an integrated SIM holder (for the well-known thumbnail sized SIM version) consisting of a pair of tongues 208, a planar slot 209 beneath them and a wart 210 partially closing the opening of the slot so that it is only possible to insert or remove a SIM by bending it slightly. A hole 211 through the frame construction is also provided for a SIM reader (not shown) to be able to read, from the side of the PCB, a SIM inserted into the integrated SIM holder. At the left end of the frame construction there is a hole 212 through it for antenna conductor(s) to pass through.

For attaching the other parts of a mobile telephone to the frame construction 200 it comprises a number of features. Through holes 213 are provided for screws, rivets, alignment pins or similar attachment means passing through the frame construction,

and blind holes 214 are provided for attachment means that are to be attached to the frame construction proper. Snap-on slots 215 and 216 are also provided for attaching structural parts that are flexible enough to allow snap-on attaching. Typically a part of the outer cover of the mobile telephone may comprise a set of matching hook-ended snap-on tongues that fit into the snap-on slots. In the exemplary embodiment we have assumed that the antenna compartment at the left end of the frame construction will be covered by such a cover part.

For such other parts of the mobile telephone that must be essentially linearly movable with respect to the main body of the mobile telephone, there are pairs of sliding grooves 217 and 218. In this exemplary embodiment a first pair of sliding grooves 217 is provided for an upper slidable cover and a lower pair of sliding grooves 218 is provided for a lower slidable cover. We may assume that the upper slidable cover will cover the keypad of the mobile telephone in its stowed position and will comprise a microphone which in an operating position should be extended closer to the mouth of the user. Similarly we may assume that the lower slidable cover will be a shield to the battery compartment and the SIM holder and is to be removed only in association with inserting, inspecting or removing a battery pack or a SIM.

Said grooves may well comprise additional structural details such as slots for latches and springs. For graphocal clarity such additional details are not shown. If we accept the definitions of the upper and lower slidable covers as given above, we may further assume that a spring-loaded mechanism will be provided for clicking the upper slidable cover into a stowed extreme position and into an extended extreme position, and a latching mechanism will be provided for locking the lower slidable cover into its closed position.

The frame construction of Figs. 2a to 2d comprises also a volume switch compartment 219 and next to it a corresponding opening (not shown) for a volume key engaging with the volume switch to that a user of an assembled mobile telephone is able to operate the volume switch by depressing the volume key. The volume switch compartment is open on that side which will be against the PCB in an assembled construction so that if a volume switch comprises suitable connection springs, it may be inserted into its compartment so that the connection springs protrude to the level of the elastic conductive material on top of the ridges described previously. When the PCB is then squeezed into position, the connection springs of the volume switch will press against corresponding connection pads on the surface

of the PCB. Naturally similar compartments may be designed into the frame construction for other switches that are to be operable from outside after final assembly.

5 Fig. 3 is a simplified exploded view of a keypad construction which is advantageously used together with the frame construction of Fig. 2 and a PCB attached to it. The keypad construction comprises an essentially rigid front cover piece 301 with a multitude of holes for the keys. A separate key hat 302 fits into each hole from below and constitutes the visible surface of the key. Under the set of
10 key hats there is an elastic keymat 303 where a bulb corresponds to each key: in an assembled keypad construction each key hat will cover the top of one bulb in the elastic keymat. Additionally the keypad construction comprises a conductive dome sheet 304 with as many domes as there are keys, and an insulating adhesive film layer 305 with holes corresponding to the domes of the dome sheet. We will assume
15 that on the surface of said PCB there are connection points so that in an assembled construction the depression of a key will cause the corresponding conductive dome to produce an electric contact in the respective connection point as is known from prior art keypads.

20 The difference between the keypad construction of Fig. 3 and the prior art keypad constructions is that the parts shown in Fig. 3 constitute a separately assemblable aggregate. The front cover piece 301 comprises a number of pins 306 and the elastic keymat 303, the dome sheet 304 and possibly also the insulating adhesive film layer 305 comprise a matching set of holes 307. The parts of Fig. 3 may be assembled by
25 bringing them together in the vertical direction of Fig. 3 so that the pins 306 go through the holes 307 and by upsetting the ends of the pins. If the insulating adhesive film is two-sided it may not be necessary to have holes in it, because it is possible to assemble the other parts as described above and to just attach the insulating adhesive film onto the lower surface of the dome sheet by means of its
30 own adhesive capacity.

The invention does not limit the number of the pins and holes or their location. It is also possible to leave some of the pins unupset so that they may further be used as alignment pins when the keypad construction is attached to the other parts of the
35 mobile telephone. All keys in the keypad have been shown simply as single keys. However, it is possible to have in the keypad at least one key with multiple functions; for example a two-ended arrow key may actually have two domes under

it so that pressing one end of the key will cause the first dome to buckle in and pressing the other end of the key will cause the second dome to buckle in.

5 The key hats are not an essential part of the keypad construction but they improve the tactile feel and wear resistance of the keys when compared to the elastic surface of the bulbs in the keymat. Additionally they give the designer of the mobile telephone a larger variety of appearance alternatives to choose from, because a larger number of distinctive coating and surface treatment alternatives are available for non-elastic surfaces. The key hats may be made for example by embossing from
10 a thin metal sheet or from a hard plastic.

We will also briefly discuss some possibilities of providing a lighting to the keypad. Users appreciate a lighted keypad because it will be easier to use in conditions of limited ambient lighting. A very advantageous solution is to use the elastic keymat
15 as a light conductor. To accomplish such an aim it is possible to manufacture the elastic keymat from a translucent material like silicone rubber which may be clear or coloured, and to provide light sources like surface-mounted light-emitting diodes at the edges of the elastic keymat to emit light into it. To allow the light to pass from the elastic keymat to the outside of the keypad several alternative solutions are
20 available. According to one alternative the key hats are manufactured so that they are basically non-transparent but comprise transparent areas in the form of geometrical figures or letters, numbers and/or other characters. According to another alternative the key hats are left solid and non-transparent, but transparent areas, signs and/or characters are formed into the front cover piece next to the holes for the
25 keys. The latter is easily achieved by manufacturing the front cover piece from a generally transparent material like polycarbonate, painting its outer surface with a non-transparent paint and by laser etching or otherwise removing the paint from the points which should be transparent. Both of these alternative approaches may be used in a single keypad so that there is at least one key with transparent area(s),
30 sign(s) and/or character(s) within the key and at least one key (which may even be the same key) with such area(s), sign(s) and/or character(s) next to it in the front cover piece.

The keypad construction of Fig. 3 is easily attached to the frame construction of Fig.
35 2 so that the specifically shaped side edges 308 of the front cover piece are fastened to the side ridges of the frame construction by glueing, ultrasonic welding or other fastening means known as such. Additionally or alternatively there may be screwholes (not shown) through the keypad construction so that it may be fastened

by screws. A PCB must have been previously attached to the frame construction so that in a completed assembly it will lie between the frame construction and the keypad construction; the same screws may also go through corresponding holes in the PCB. If a sliding outer cover is going to partially cover the keypad, it is most advantageous to locate the screwholes so that even in its outmost position the sliding outer cover will not reveal the screw heads.

Fig. 4 is a simplified exploded view of an advantageous display construction which may be used together with the frame construction of Fig. 2 and an associated PCB 401. The basic structural part of the display construction is the transparent window 402 which resembles a shallow box in an upside down position. An LCD element 403 known as such fits into this box, and a bottom plate 405 closes the box so that the LCD element is sandwiched between the bottom plate and the flat part of the window. A reflector 404 is attached to the bottom surface of the bottom plate. Ultrasonic welding, glueing of some other fastening method known as such is advantageously used to permanently attach the edges of the bottom plate and the window together, whereby a compact structural unit is formed; we will designate this unit as the display module.

The bottom plate comprises an opening 406 into which an elastomeric conductor array 407 is squeezed. The thickness of the elastomeric conductor array in the direction which is vertical in Fig. 4 is somewhat larger than the thickness of the bottom plate. At the corresponding location in the LCD element there is an input connector plate 408, so squeezing the elastomeric conductor array 407 into the opening 406 will produce an electric connection arrangement in which the lower surface of the elastomeric conductor array protrudes slightly downwards from the lower surface of the bottom plate and provides a feeding contact into the LCD element.

On the upper surface of the PCB 401 there is an array of parallel contact strips 409. An arrangement of alignment pins, snap-on tongues and/or equivalent mechanical means is advantageously used to align the assembled display module into a specific location in relation with the PCB, whereby the array of parallel contact strips 409 comes into contact with the lower surface of the elastomeric conductor array 407. A display driving connection is thereafter complete from a display driver circuit (not shown) on the PCB to the array of parallel contact strips 409 and from there through the elastomeric conductor array 407 to the input connector plate 408 of the LCD

element and further to the actual display pixels through the inner couplings of the LCD element.

The above-mentioned arrangement of alignment pins, snap-on tongues and/or equivalent mechanical means for aligning the display module in relation with the PCB may engage with corresponding structural details in the PCB. Alternatively we may take advantage of the fact that the PCB will in turn be attached to a frame construction so that the corresponding structural details are at least partly in the frame construction and not in the PCB.

Fig. 4 also shows how the display arrangement relates to the outer cover of the mobile telephone. A part of the outer cover 410 is shown where an opening corresponds to the part of the display arrangement which should be visible from the outside of the mobile telephone. A corresponding portion of the upper surface of the window 402 is elevated from the general level of the upper surface so that when the window 402 and the outer cover part 410 are brought together, the elevated window portion fills the opening and forms an essentially continuous outer surface together with the solid parts of the outer cover part. The edges of the outer cover part are advantageously attached to the edges of a frame construction like that in Fig. 2 so that the display module and the PCB become sandwiched between the frame construction and the outer cover part.

The illustrated form of the edges of the window 402 is exemplary and it is easy for the person skilled in the art to understand that other forms are equally well applicable. An advantageous way of providing lighting for the display is to leave some openings in the edges of the window and/or the bottom plate so that a number of surface-mounted light-emitting diodes (not shown) on the surface of the PCB protrude into the display module and emit light into the planar transparent structures under the actual LCD display panel. A number of suitable lightguide arrangements for these planar structures are known in the art. In the arrangement of Fig. 4 where the reflector is on the lower surface of the bottom plate, the bottom plate itself may be used as a planar lightguide. In that case it must be made of essentially transparent material. It is also possible to provide a reflector between the LCD element and the bottom plate instead of at the bottom of the bottom plate and use the structures of the LCD element as the lightguide(s). The reflector does not need to be a separate mechanical entity but it can be formed by coating for example one of the planar surfaces of the bottom plate.

The mechanical roles of the window and the bottom plate may be interchanged to the extent where the window is essentially flat and the bottom plate is box-like, whereby the bottom plate serves as the basic structural part of the display construction. Also the alignment pins, snap-on tongues and/or equivalent mechanical means for aligning the display module in relation with the PCB may be a part of the bottom plate instead of or in addition to them being a part of the window.

Figs. 5a and 5b are side and end projections of an advantageous SIM reader 500 which may be used together with the frame construction of Fig. 2 and an associated PCB. From the end projection of Fig. 5b we see that the cross section of the body 501 of the SIM reader has the shape of a rectangular letter U. The upper side of the SIM reader is meant to be pressed against a PCB and the lower part against a SIM. At the end of the upward projecting arms of the U there is an arrangement of contact springs 502. On the surface of the PCB (not shown) there should be a corresponding arrangement of contact pads so that pressing the SIM reader against the PCB will produce an electric contact between each pair of a contact spring and a contact pad. On the lower surface of the SIM reader there is similarly an arrangement of contact springs 503, but contrary to the PCB side contact springs 502 these must be arranged to correspond to the standardized organisation of contact pads on the surface of a SIM. The body of the SIM reader comprises a set of conductors (not shown) to connect the upper and lower contact springs together. The most obvious alternative is to have a one-to-one relationship between the contact springs so that from each upper contact spring there is a connection to exactly one lower contact spring and vice versa, but this is not a limitation to the applicability of the invention: for example power and ground connections are often duplicated to ensure error-free connections. Forming conductors within or on the surface of a dielectric body block is well known in the art so we will not describe the structure of the conductors in more detail.

The U-shaped cross section of the SIM reader allows for components to be placed onto the surface of the PCB even in the area which is designated as 504 in Fig. 5b. These components will then become sandwiched between the PCB and the body of the SIM reader preferably without touching the latter. This helps to relieve the congestion of components on the PCB. The body of the SIM reader comprises also some step-formed details 505 for aligning it with corresponding structural details in a frame construction of a mobile telephone.

Figs. 6a, 6b and 6c show a SIM reader in position within a frame construction according to Fig. 2. Figs. 6a and 6b are partial cut-outs. At points 601, 602 and 603 the structural details mentioned above lock the SIM reader into position so that it covers the hole which was designated as 211 in Fig. 2. They also offer mechanical support so that a pressing force against the SIM reader from above will be conveyed to the frame construction. The idea is then to first attach a PCB to the combined structure of a frame construction and a SIM reader so that the PCB will be squeezed against the SIM reader at the middle and against the elastic conductive polymer strips 604 at the edges. After that a SIM will be inserted into the SIM holder, whereby the SIM presses against the lower contact springs of the SIM holder and an electric connection is produced between the PCB and the SIM through the SIM reader. The stiffness of the contact springs is most advantageously selected so that the upper contact springs are stiffer than the lower contact springs so that inserting a SIM will only press in the lower contact springs and not essentially change the location of the SIM reader within the frame construction.

Fig. 7 illustrates an advantageous embodiment of the method according to the invention for assembling a mobile telecommunication device. At step 701 a frame construction is provided, and at step 702 it is converted into a frame subassembly by attaching into it a volume switch, a volume key, a battery connector, an external connections connector, a vibrating alarm device and a set of springs and latches for controlling the movement of parts that are to be movable in an assembled mobile telecommunication device. At step 703 there is provided a printed circuit board with a significant part of the electronically functional components of the mobile telecommunication device attached thereto. At steps 704, 705, 706 and 707 there are provided respectively a previously assembled display module comprising a window, a display panel and a bottom plate; a SIM reader; a set of outer cover parts and a previously assembled keypad module. All the subassemblies appearing in the foregoing steps may come from different sources to a final general assembly plant or process. Step 708 is the final assembly step where the mobile telecommunication device is completed by inserting said reader for detachable memory means into said frame subassembly, attaching said printed circuit board to the frame subassembly, attaching said display module and said keypad module on top of said printed circuit board and attaching said outer cover parts to the aggregate comprising the other parts.

The above presented exemplary embodiments are not to be construed as limiting to the scope of the invention, as modifications and alterations are possible within the scope of the following claims.

1. A method of determining a position of a vehicle, comprising:
receiving a signal from a first sensor; and
determining a position of the vehicle based on the signal.

CLAIMS

1. A mechanical construction of a mobile telecommunication device, comprising
 - a printed circuit board,
 - 5 - a keypad,
 - a display,
 - a reader for a detachable memory module,
 - an outer cover consisting of at least two parts, and
 - a frame construction into which said printed circuit board, keypad, display, reader
 - 10 for a detachable memory module and outer cover parts are mechanically coupled.
2. A mechanical construction according to claim 1, wherein said frame construction defines a battery compartment for removably attaching a battery pack, and said frame construction comprises means for removably attaching one of said
 - 15 outer cover parts to cover said battery compartment.
3. A mechanical construction according to claim 2, wherein said frame construction
 - is essentially flat comprising a first side and a second side whereby said battery
 - 20 compartment is on the first side and the printed circuit board is to be attached on the second side, and
 - defines a battery connector shaft as a passage connecting said battery compartment to said second side.
4. A mechanical construction according to claim 3, additionally comprising a separate battery connector inserted into said battery connector shaft, and in said battery connector a first set of connection springs for providing an electrical connection to a battery pack and a second set of connection springs, electrically coupled to said first set of connection springs, for providing an electrical connection
 - 25 to the printed circuit board.
- 30
5. A mechanical construction according to claim 1, wherein said frame construction defines a switch compartment for housing a switch operable from the outside of the frame construction and separately attachable to the frame
 - 35 construction.

6. A mechanical construction according to claim 1, wherein said frame construction defines a vibrational alarm device compartment for housing a vibrational alarm device separately attachable to the frame construction.

5 7. A mechanical construction according to claim 1, wherein said frame construction comprises an integrated holder, made of the same piece with the rest of the frame construction, for holding a removably attachable memory module.

10 8. A mechanical construction according to claim 7, wherein said frame construction is essentially flat defining a planar direction, and said integrated holder defines a planar slot in said planar direction and comprises a pair of tongues for limiting said planar slot in a direction perpendicular to said planar direction and a wart for reducing the free dimensions of said planar slot in said planar direction.

15 9. A mechanical construction according to claim 7, comprising, next to said integrated holder, a memory module reader with a first set of connection springs for connecting to the printed circuit board, a second set of connection springs for connecting to a detachable memory module and conductor means for electrically coupling said first and second sets of connection spring to each other.

20 10. A mechanical construction according to claim 9, wherein the form of said memory module reader defines a hollow space within the total area limited by said first set of connection springs.

25 11. A mechanical construction according to claim 1, wherein said frame construction comprises an essentially planar surface and a set of ridges protruding from it for attaching the printed circuit board onto said ridges parallelly to said essentially planar surface but separated from it and so that said ridges divide the space between said essentially planar surface and a printed circuit board so attached
30 into at least two separate subspaces.

12. A mechanical construction according to claim 11, wherein said essentially planar surface and said ridges are electrically conductive for providing electromagnetic shielding to said subspaces.

35 13. A mechanical construction according to claim 12, wherein said ridges comprise at their protruding edge an elastic conductive gasket layer for sealing the printed circuit board against said ridges.

14. A mechanical construction according to claim 1, wherein the keypad is a separately assembled stack of layers comprising a front cover part defining a set of key openings, an elastic keymat with a protruding key bulb corresponding to each
 5 key opening in said front cover part, and a dome sheet with an elastically deformable conductive dome corresponding to each key bulb in said elastic keymat.

15. A mechanical construction according to claim 14, wherein said elastic keymat is translucent to light at a certain visible wavelength for providing lighting to the
 10 keypad using the elastic keymat as a light conductor.

16. A mechanical construction according to claim 15, wherein said front cover part is generally non-transparent to light at visible wavelengths but comprises an area which is transparent to light at said certain visible wavelength for allowing
 15 light to pass from said elastic keymat through said area to that side of the front cover part which is not against said elastic keymat.

17. A mechanical construction according to claim 16, wherein said area transparent to light at said certain visible wavelength is located next to a certain key opening and has the form of a human-readable character for indicating the function
 20 of a key corresponding to said certain key opening.

18. A mechanical construction according to claim 14, wherein the keypad additionally comprises, between said front cover part and said elastic keymat, at
 25 least one key hat covering the protruding part of a key bulb.

19. A mechanical construction according to claim 18, wherein
 - said elastic keymat is translucent to light at a certain visible wavelength for providing lighting to the keypad using the elastic keymat as a light conductor,
 30 - said key hat is generally non-transparent to light at visible wavelengths but comprises an area which is transparent to light at said certain visible wavelength for allowing light to pass from said elastic keymat through said area to that side of the key hat which is not against said elastic keymat and
 - said area transparent to light at said certain visible wavelength has the form of a
 35 human-readable character for indicating the function of a key corresponding to said key hat.

20. A mechanical construction according to claim 14, wherein the keypad additionally comprises an insulating adhesive film layer on that side of said dome sheet which is not against said elastic keymat.
- 5 21. A mechanical construction according to claim 14, wherein said front cover part comprises a set of pins with protruding ends and said elastic key mat and said dome sheet define a set of holes corresponding to said set of pins for assembling the keypad by bringing said front cover part, said elastic keymat and said dome sheet together so that said pins go through said holes.
- 10 22. A mechanical construction according to claim 1, wherein the display is a separately assembled stack of layers comprising a window, a liquid crystal display unit and a bottom plate.
- 15 23. A mechanical construction according to claim 22, wherein one of the outer cover parts of the mobile telecommunication device defines a display opening and has a certain thickness at the edge of said display opening, and said window comprises a portion elevated by said certain thickness for filling said opening so that in an assembled mechanical construction an outer surface of the aggregate formed
- 20 by said outer cover part and said window is essentially even.
24. A mechanical construction according to claim 22, further comprising a reflector at one planar surface of the bottom plate for conveying light into the liquid crystal display unit.
- 25 25. A mechanical construction according to claim 22, wherein the bottom plate defines an opening and the display additionally comprises an elastomeric conductor arrangement for connecting electric signals through said opening into said liquid crystal display unit.
- 30 26. A mechanical construction according to claim 22, comprising, at the edges of said display, mechanical means for aligning the display in relation with the printed circuit board.
- 35 27. A mechanical construction according to claim 26, wherein said mechanical means additionally attach the display to the printed circuit board and/or to said frame construction.

28. A method for assembling a mobile telecommunication device, comprising the steps of

- providing a frame construction,
- converting said frame construction into a frame subassembly by attaching into it a volume switch, a volume key, a battery connector, an external connections connector, a vibrating alarm device and a set of springs and latches for controlling the movement of parts that are to be movable in an assembled mobile telecommunication device,
- providing a printed circuit board with a significant part of the electronically functional components of the mobile telecommunication device attached thereto,
- providing a previously assembled display module comprising a window, a display panel and a bottom plate,
- providing a reader for detachable memory means,
- providing a set of outer cover parts,
- providing a previously assembled keypad module and
- assembling the mobile telecommunication device by inserting said reader for detachable memory means into said frame subassembly, attaching said printed circuit board to the frame subassembly, attaching said display module and said keypad module on top of said printed circuit board and attaching said outer cover parts to the aggregate comprising said frame subassembly, reader for detachable memory means, display module and keypad module.

ABSTRACT

A mechanical construction of a mobile telecommunication device comprises a printed circuit board (401), a keypad, a display, a reader (500) for a detachable memory module and an outer cover consisting of at least two parts. Additionally it comprises a frame construction (200) into which said printed circuit board, keypad, display, reader for a detachable memory module and outer cover parts are mechanically coupled.

Figs. 2a-2d

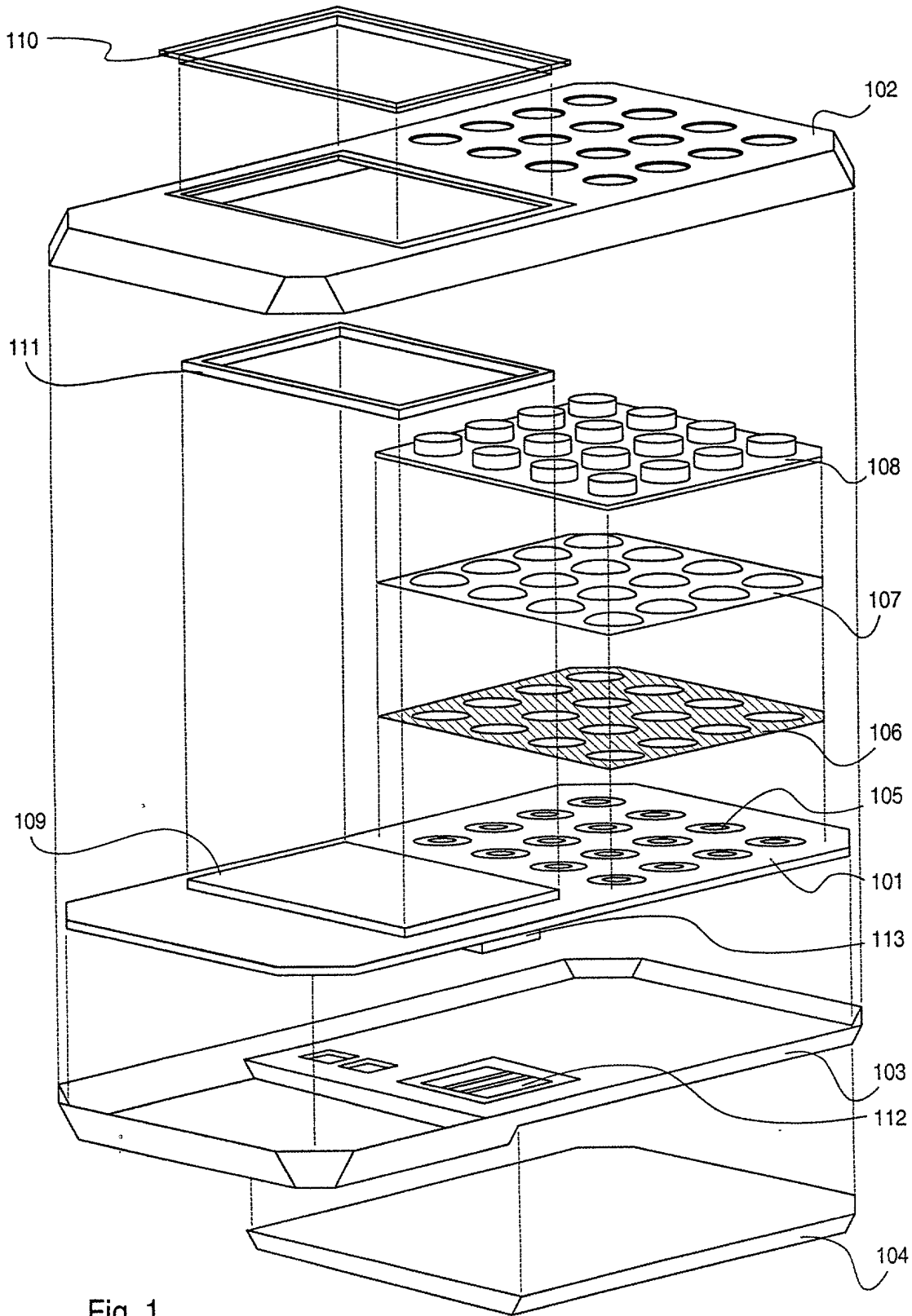
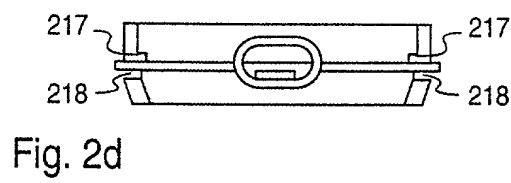
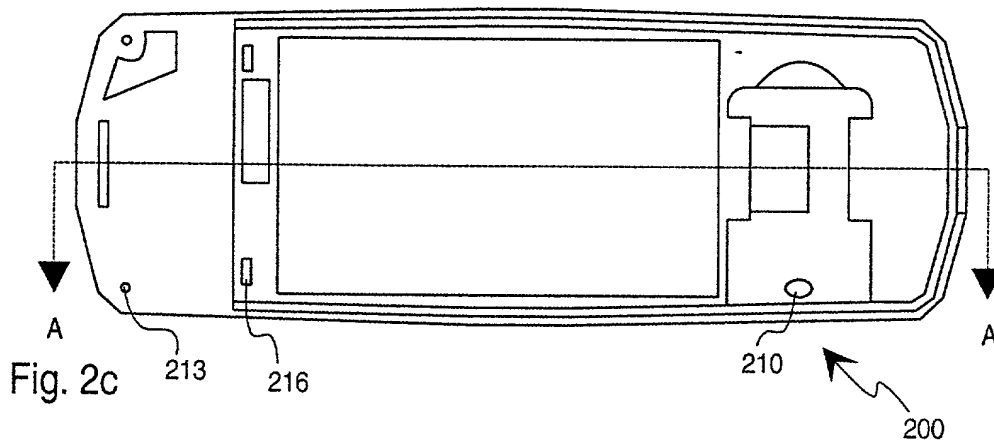
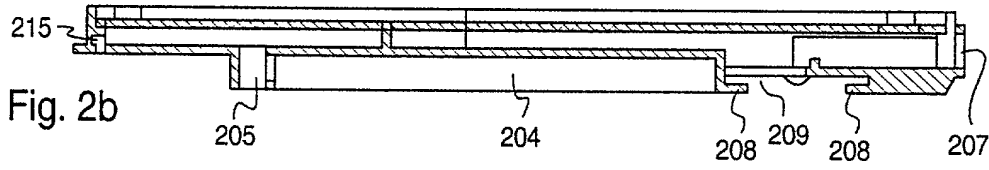
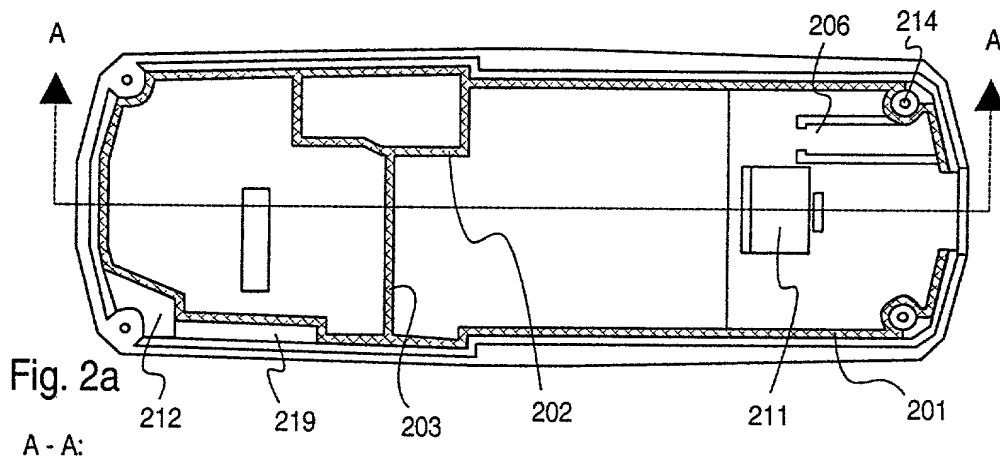


Fig. 1
PRIOR ART



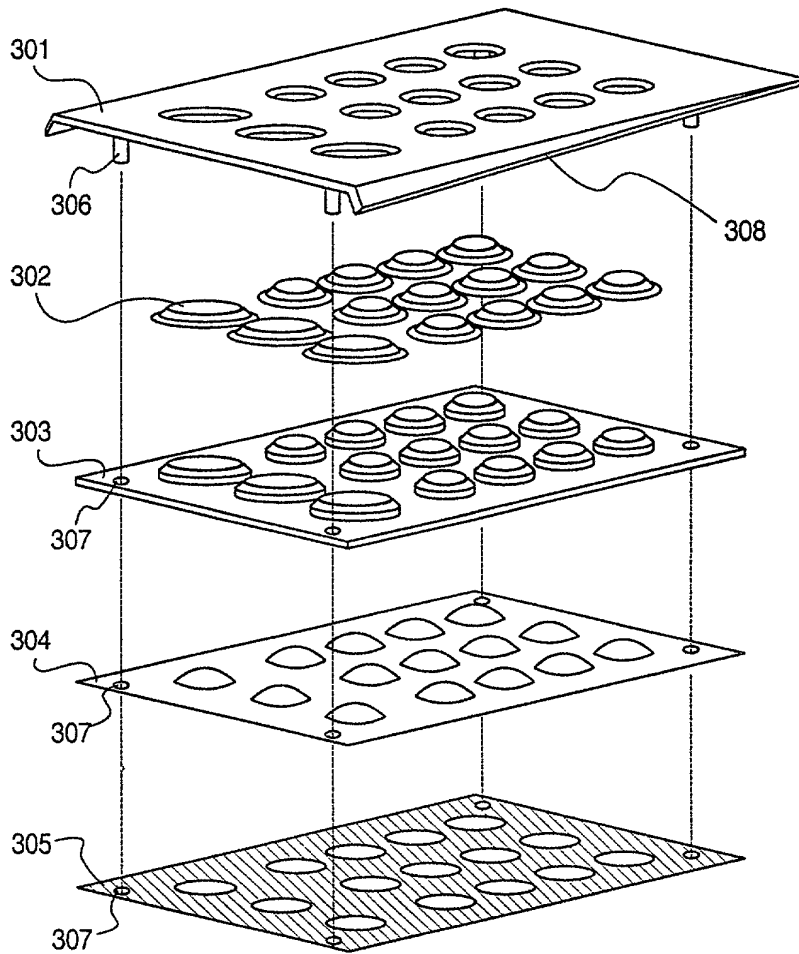


Fig. 3

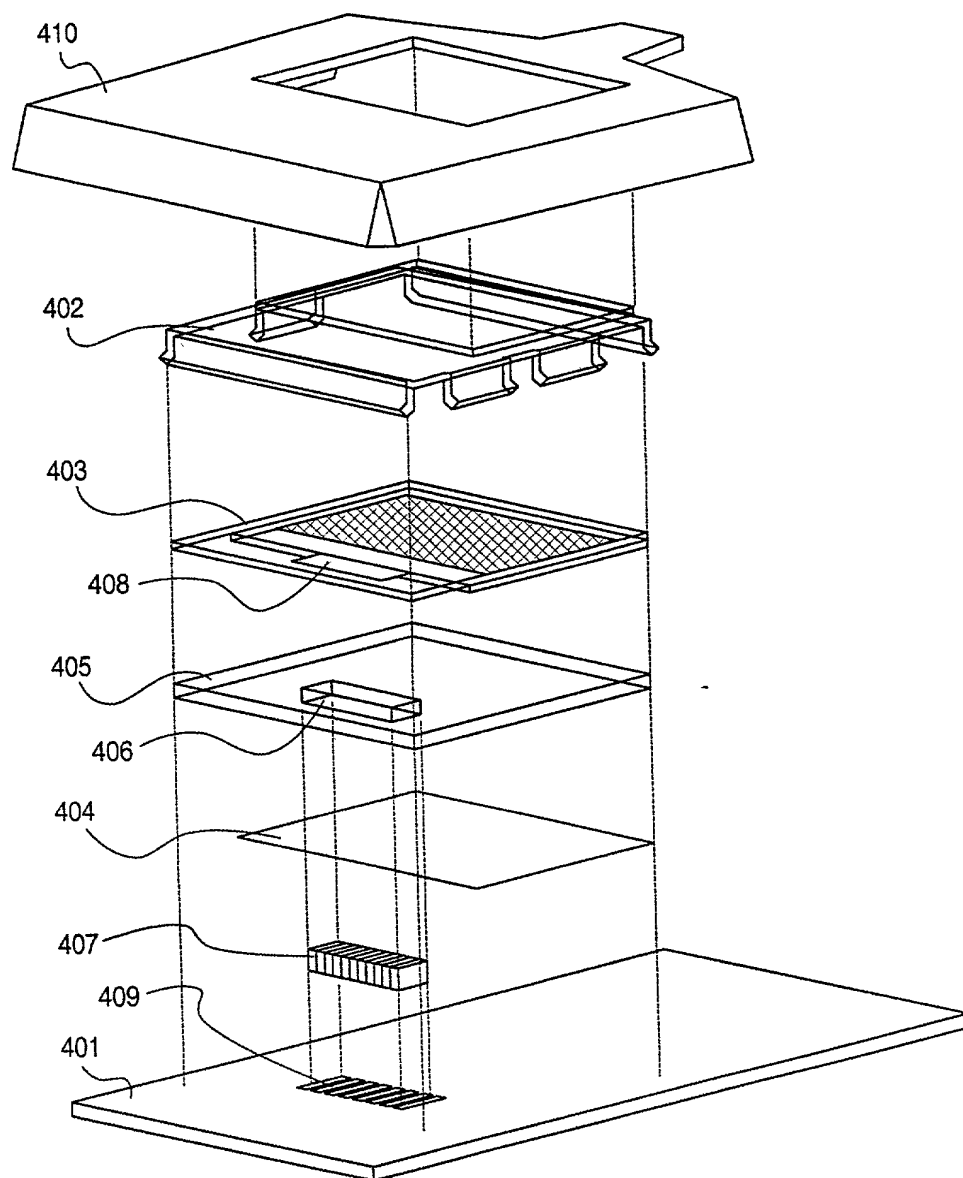


Fig. 4

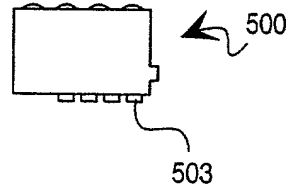


Fig. 5a

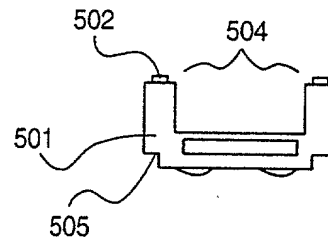


Fig. 5b

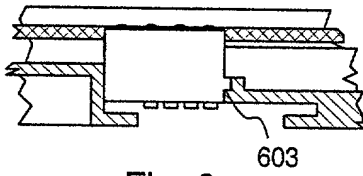


Fig. 6a

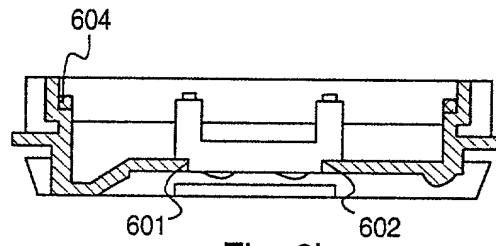


Fig. 6b

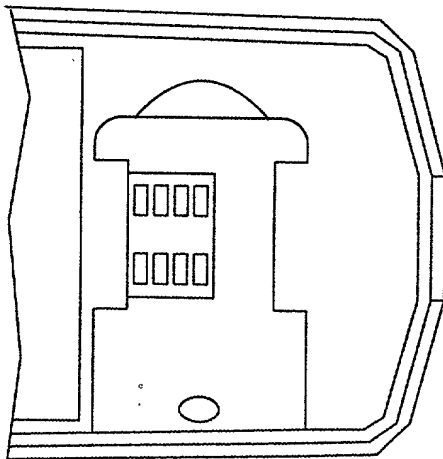


Fig. 6c

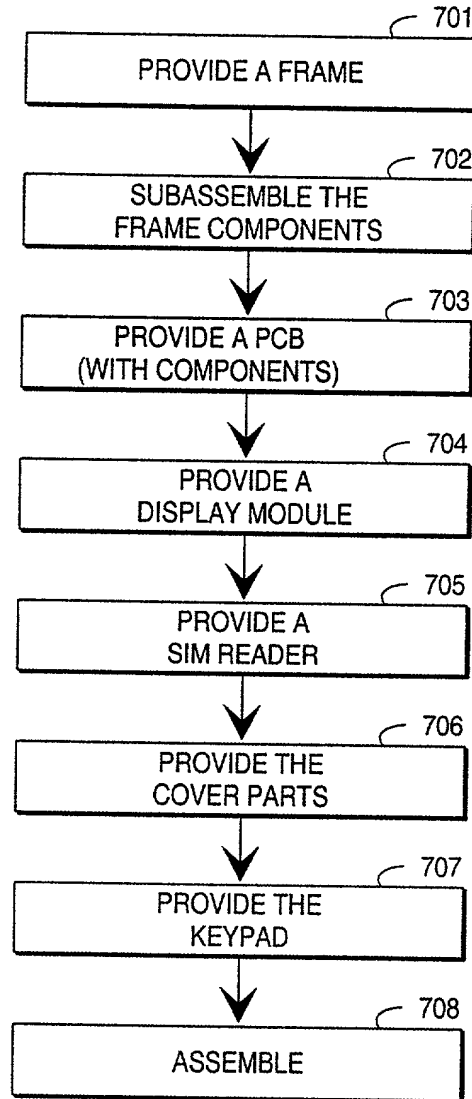


Fig. 7

Attorney's Docket No. _____

PATENT

**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
(ORIGINAL, DESIGN, NATIONAL STAGE OF PCT, SUPPLEMENTAL, DIVISIONAL,
CONTINUATION OR C-I-P)**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

TYPE OF DECLARATION

This declaration is of the following type:

(check one applicable item below)

- ☒ original.
☐ design.
☐ supplemental.

NOTE: If the declaration is for an International Application being filed as a divisional, continuation or continuation-in-part application, do not check next item; check appropriate one of last three items.
☐ national stage of PCT.

NOTE: If one of the following 3 items apply, then complete and also attach ADDED PAGES FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR C-I-P.
☐ divisional.
☐ continuation.
☐ continuation-in-part (C-I-P).

INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION

WARNING: If the inventors are each not the inventors of all the claims, an explanation of the facts, including the ownership of all the claims at the time the last claimed invention was made, should be submitted.

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below, next to my name. I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (*if only one name is listed below*) or an original, first and joint inventor (*if plural names are listed below*) of the subject matter that is claimed, and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

TITLE OF INVENTION

Mechanical construction and an assembly method for a mobile telecommunication device

SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION

the specification of which:

(complete (a), (b) or (c))

(a) X is attached hereto.

(b) ___ was filed on _____, as Serial No _____
or ___ Express Mail No., as Serial No. not yet known _____
and was amended on _____ *(if applicable)*.

NOTE: Amendments filed after the original papers are deposited with the PTO that contain new matter are not accorded a filing date by being referred to in the declaration. Accordingly, the amendments involved are those filed with the application papers or, in the case of a supplemental declaration, are those amendments claiming matter not encompassed in the original statement of invention or claims. See 37 CFR 1.67.

(c) ___ was described and claimed in PCT International Application No. _____,
filed on _____ and as amended under PCT Article 19 on
_____ *(if any)*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information, which is material to patentability as defined in 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56,

(also check the following items, if desired)

X and which is material to the examination of this application, namely, information where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable Examiner would consider it important in deciding whether to allow the application to issue as a patent, and

___ in compliance with this duty, there is attached an information disclosure statement, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.98.

PRIORITY CLAIM (35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d))

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

(complete (d) or (e))

(d) ___ no such applications have been filed.

(e) X such applications have been filed as follows.

NOTE: Where item (c) is entered above and the International Application which designated the U.S. itself claimed priority check item (c), enter the details below and make the priority claim.

**PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS APPLICATION
AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d)**

COUNTRY(OR INDICATE IF PCT)	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 37 USC 119	
FINLAND	990330	17 February 1999	<u>X</u> YES	NO__
			__YES	NO__
			__YES	NO__
			__YES	NO__
			__YES	NO__

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S)
(34 U.S.C. § 119(e))**

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER

FILING DATE

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF EARLIER US/PCT APPLICATION(S)
UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120**

____ The claim for the benefit of any such applications are set forth in the attached
ADDED PAGES TO COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF
ATTORNEY FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CONTINUATION-IN-
PART (C-I-P) APPLICATION.

**ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION**

NOTE: If the application filed more than 12 months from the filing date of this application is a PCT filing forming the basis for this application entering the United States as (1) the national stage, or (2) a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part, then also complete ADDED PAGES TO COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR C-I-P APPLICATION for benefit of the prior U.S. or PCT application(s) under 35 U.S.C. § 120.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

(list name and registration number)

Clarence A. Green	(24,622)
Harry F. Smith	(32,493)
Mark F. Harrington	(31,686)

(check the following item, if applicable)

☐ Attached, as part of this declaration and power of attorney, is the authorization of the above-named attorney(s) to accept and follow instructions from my representative(s).

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO

Clarence A. Green
Perman & Green
425 Post Road
Fairfield, Ct 06430

DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO:
(Name and telephone number)

Clarence A. Green
203-259-1800

DECLARATION


I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that wilful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

SIGNATURE(S)

NOTE: Carefully indicate the family (or last) name, as it should appear on the filing receipt and all other documents.

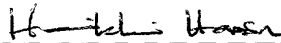
Full name of sole or first inventor:

Given name: Mikko
Middle initial or name:
Family (or last name): MÄÄTTÄNEN

Inventor's signature: 
Date: 11 January 2000
Country of Citizenship: Finland
Residence: Puistotie 19, FIN-25250 MÄRYNUMMI, Finland
Post Office Address: Puistotie 19, FIN-25250 MÄRYNUMMI, Finland


Full name of second joint inventor, if any:

Given name: Heikki
Middle initial or name:
Family (or last name): HARSU

Inventor's signature: 
Date: 11 January 2000
Country of Citizenship: Finland
Residence: FIN-24260 SALO, Finland
Haapatie 20, Valhoja, SALO, Finland
Post Office Address: Haapatie 20, Valhoja, SALO, Finland
FIN-24260 SALO, Finland 11.1.2000

Full name of third joint inventor, if any:

Given name: Juha
Middle initial or name:
Family (or last name): LAAKSONEN

Inventor's signature: 
Date: 11 January 2000
Country of Citizenship: Finland
Residence: Matarakaari 28 C 15, FIN-21500 PIIKKIÖ, Finland
Post Office Address: Matarakaari 28 C 15, FIN-21500 PIIKKIÖ, Finland

Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any:

Given name:
Middle initial or name:
Family (or last name):

Inventor's signature: _____
Date: _____
Country of Citizenship: _____
Residence: _____
Post Office Address: _____

(check proper box(es) for any of the following added page(s)
that form a part of this declaration)

___ **Signature** for fifth and subsequent joint inventors. *Number of pages added* ____.

* * *

___ **Signature** by administrator(trix), executor(trix) or legal representative for deceased or incapacitated inventor. *Number of pages added* ____.

* * *

___ **Signature** for inventor who refuses to sign or cannot be reached by person authorized under 37 CFR 1.47. *Number of pages added* ____.

* * *

___ Added page for **signature** by one joint inventor on behalf of deceased inventor(s) where legal representative cannot be appointed in time. (37 CFR 1.47)

* * *

___ Added pages to combined declaration and power of attorney for divisional, continuation, or continuation-in-part (C-I-P) application.

___ Number of pages added ____

* * *

___ Authorization of attorney(s) to accept and follow instructions from representative.

* * *

(if no further pages form a part of this Declaration,
then end this Declaration with this page and check the following item)

X This declaration ends with this page.